outstanding representatives of English Jewry accompanied Chamberlain into the Conservative camp. From that period, the distribution between the opposing wings in politics reflected more evenly the general political tendency of the country. Thus, while in 1906 the Liberal members of Parliament who were Jews outnumbered the Conservatives by three to one (12:4) the numbers four years later were approximately equal (8: 7).

Jewish ministers of the Crown have been appointed by Prime Ministers of all political complexions. If the Conservative party can point to no great public servants who belonged to the Jewish community of the calibre of the Marquess of Beading or Viscount Samuel, this does no more than accentuate the natural tendency pointed out above; while on the other hand the Liberal party can provide no parallel to Benjamin Disraeli.[1]

[1]A list of the British statesmen of Jewish descent of the last century embraces both of the great political parties impartially. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers (one of the fathers of Australian education) who was Secretary for War and Chancellor of the Exchequer under Gladstone, was a descendant of the eighteenth-century capitalist, Sampson Gideon. Ralph Bernal, the famous collector, who was Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons from about 1830 to 1850, was the scion of a family which had been prominent in the Spanish and Portuguese community in London: his son, Ralph Bernal Osborne, the famous wit, was Secretary of the Admiralty from 1852 to 1858, during the Crimean War. A more vigorous figure was Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, who with Churchill, Gorst and Balfour formed the "fourth party" from 1880 to 1885, and was founder of the Primrose League. His father was Joseph Wolff, the famous missionary, and his daughter was "Lucas Cleeve", the novelist. He was counterbalanced on the other side of the House by Farrer Herschell, also the son

of a mission-
ary, who was Lord Chancellor under Gladstone and Rosebery.

Sir Lopes Massey Lopes (head of an old Spanish family converted at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and brother of the famous Judge, Lord Ludlow) was a Civil Lord of the Admiralty in the Conservative administration of 1874-1880, though his main interests were in agriculture. Of professing Jews, there were Sir George Jessel, Solicitor-General under Gladstone in 1871-73 and subsequently Master of the Rolls (an office later filled by Sir Archibald Levin Smith, whose mother had been a Jewess): Baron de Worms, the Admirable Crichton of the Conservative Party, who filled various under-secretaryships under Salisbury: and Sir Julian Goldsxnid, a very successful Deputy